

Merits of political economy

Dr. M. Azizur Rahman

COMMUNISM is an economic system based on "You put your fair share; You get your fair share". Socialism is an economic system framed on "You get a share regardless of your contribution". People in the communist countries participate in the economic and non-economic activities by sharing their effort and resources and benefit themselves according to their contribution. It means that people participating in the communist system are gainer to the extent they are conducive to the society. If people do not participate in the system of communism and its activity by putting their fair effort and resources, they are simply culled or separated out. In other words, without sharing your effort and resources to the system of communism you cannot expect your benefit. Communistic system implies a kind of uniformity, in work and in benefit and participatory integration etc. All these are not very flexible. Communism lacks diversity in the working system. Inflexibility and non-diversity is not very good as far as human rights, freedom and right of expression are concerned. Inflexibility cannot help people to maximise their utility or satisfaction. Non-diversity is a strong negative point of communism. Successful communistic system tends to be small and homogeneous.

However, it is not possible to think of smallness or homogeneity in many large society including U.S.S.R and the China. In China Mao-Zedong became the world communist leader in 1948. China is the largest country in the world in terms of population. It was almost impractical to think of anything in terms of smallness and homogeneity in China. Communism did not work in China the way it was expected. Communism started to be breaking down from the beginning of its inception in China. In 1970 Mao Zedong died. Since then a lot of elements of capi-

talism and socialism started entering into the system of Chinese communism. Finally, China has become very much a pragmatic society. They do not have any problem to play a role of capitalism, socialism and or any other kind of non-communism in their historical system of communism. In reality, the largest country China needs everything in terms of the production of goods and services at home and to gain in the Balance of Trade (BOT) and in Balance of Payment (BOP) by exporting goods and services to the external market. The imitation technology of China have got its demand all over the world. Precisely speaking, China needs to do any kind of

U.S.S.R was not able to reach their deserving expectation. The U.S.S.R along with its 15 affiliated states fell much behind the other countries of Western World and the U.S.A in particular. A lot of resentment arose among the affiliated states, their families, citizens and between individuals of U.S.S.R.

These affiliated states revolted not to stay together with U.S.S.R and for their independence and because of low per capita income due to their tendency for smallness and homogeneity of the communistic system of U.S.S.R. As a result, the idea of breaking the U.S.S.R into 15 different independent states was conceived by

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political economic system that will meet the necessity of life and living of its vast majority people. In the similar fashion uniformity, smallness and homogeneity of the communistic system did not work in U.S.S.R, a country of third largest population in the world. It lacks information to a great extent required for the communistic system.

In terms of natural resources U.S.S.R is a very great country. However, because of the inflexibility and the lack of diversity the resource allocation was very inefficient in U.S.S.R. Per capita production of goods and services was very low relative to the other comparable country. People of

Mikhail Gorbachev. Now the U.S.S.R has been broken down into 15 independent states in order to get rid of problem of smallness and homogeneity of the system of communism of the then U.S.S.R. As another property of a healthy communistic system results in a cooperative society, it is notable that the cooperative society has the same problem as smallness and homogeneity. Briefly, a large country or any other country of any size cannot be managed administratively or economically or centrally through a system of cooperative society, smallness and homogeneity throughout the whole country. In practice we do not have any practice of pure com-

munist worldwide. In other words, there is no self-sustaining country that uses communism as a basis for their economy.

In socialism, all members of the economy share benefits regardless of their contribution or of their economic value to the system of socialism. Socialism is relatively more illogical or impractical than the system of communism. It is noteworthy that a socialist country needs an unlimited amount of natural resources and movable and immovable property to meet the demand for the goods and services and the basic necessity in life for the entire population of the country. First, it cannot benefit everybody equally unless they have equal amount socio-economic contribution to the society. It is very impractical or illogical to provide a comfort to anyone if he/she does not deserve it.

Secondly, a country cannot have an unlimited amount of natural resources and movable and immovable property and assets to provide social benefit or welfare services to everybody under the system of socialism. A healthy socialistic system is not very conducive to the human world. It results in non-economic activity. In socialism, economic activity is not very helpful to maximise the satisfaction of the human being. Non-economic activity does not help the consumer in particular to maximise their utility. Once again, the non-economic activity does not help any business or service oriented organisation to maximise their intension of profit motive.

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(The writer is Vice-Chancellor, Uttara University)